

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100004046

Date Listed: 6/4/2019

Property Name: Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

County: Henry

State: IN

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

6.4.2019

Date of Action

Section 8: Area(s) of Significance

SOCIAL HISTORY is hereby deleted as an area of significance

Social History is not supported in the narrative. It is unclear if the claim of significance under Social History is related to the Rural Cemetery movement, but that is a design aesthetic and not necessarily a societal movement. The cemetery, while utilizing the curved paths of the Rural movement, does, in fact remain almost rigidly rectilinear in the placement of markers, with strongly regimented rows, a plan not typical of Rural Cemetery design. The nomination does not clearly articulate the claimed significance in Community Planning and Development, but the basis for that area of significance is supported in discussions of the town's efforts to provide for a public burial place.

The Indiana State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 8875 S. State Road 109

City or town: Knightstown State: IN County: Henry

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PRES. SERVICES 4-25-19

[Signature]

Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date _____

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ Date _____

Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

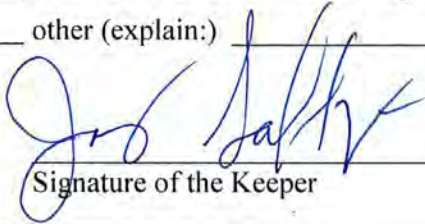
Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain: _____)


Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>6</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>12</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Funerary: Cemetery

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Arts & Crafts/ Bungalow

Mediterranean Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

Wood

roof: Asphalt

other: Stone/Granite

Stone/Marble

Stone/Sandstone

Stone/Limestone

Metal/Zinc

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Name of Property

Henry County, IN

County and State

Summary Paragraph

The Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries (referred to below as “combined cemetery”) is located at the northwest corner of (and included in) the corporation line of the Town of Knightstown, about a half mile north of Main Street/U.S. 40, the National Road. Topographically the combined cemetery is varied. The Old Knightstown Cemetery at the south end, is situated on 3.5 flat acres, but the larger Glen Cove Cemetery, immediately to the north, occupies 51 acres of gently to extremely sloping terrain. The old graveyard is dotted with headstones and monuments marking approximately 1,275 graves in irregular courses running north-south. (Photos #1 & #2) It is treeless except for the east, south, and west perimeters. In sharp contrast, the planned Glen Cove Cemetery of 51 acres, is subdivided into 23 sections framed by curvilinear paths following the natural contours of the terrain. It contains approximately 22,000 graves. Many trees dot the different sections. The combined cemetery contains the site, four buildings, six structures, and one object.

Narrative Description

The combined cemetery is composed of the public antebellum graveyard and the contiguous planned cemetery of three decades later. The combined cemetery was originally outside of Knightstown, but is now within the corporation line, located west of State Road 109/McCullum Street, south of County Road 850 South. The land east of the cemetery, on the east side State Road 109, has been developed with typical post-war buildings on flat land with ample paved parking. These buildings are commercial and industrial and there is also a church. Farmland is to the north of said buildings. To the southwest of the cemetery land is a deep ravine dropping to Montgomery Creek. This slope is covered with trees and thick undergrowth. Although the acreage of the combined cemetery totals 54.5 acres, this nomination includes only the approximate 30.5 acres developed as cemetery. The excluded 24.2 acres are cleared, flat leveled land to the west and wooded land to the south. (Photos #3 & #4) For many years the Glen Cove Cemetery Trustees leased the unused acres for pasture and cropland. (Appendix Images #3 & #4)

OLD KNIGHTSTOWN CEMETERY

The old public graveyard is composed of 3.5 acres. It was founded by the Town of Knightstown in 1838, in the town’s eleventh year of existence. The southern most part was originally a Baptist graveyard established sometime between 1835 and 1849. There is no physical division or even suggestion of the older Baptist graveyard. The public and the denominational graveyards are seamlessly merged.

The old graveyard is defined by a grove of trees and a chain-link fence on the east along State Road 109/McCullum Street. (Photo #5) The same fence defines the southern boundary as well. The western boundary is a wire fence at the top of the deep ravine. The ravine is densely covered with trees and brush providing a green western backdrop for the graveyard. The northern boundary is unconfined. (Photo #6) The interior of the old graveyard has no trees or bushes, except for a few in the southwest corner. (Photos #1 & #2) The headstones and monuments are

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Henry County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

arranged in irregular, north-south courses with an irregular elliptical gravel and grass path. At the south end is an open strip with no monuments or headstones, the public Potter's Field. The antebellum headstones are upright slabs of sandstone and marble with a variety of tops. (Photos #7, #8, #9, #10, #11, & #12) The oldest headstone marks the grave of Martha A. Mowrer, who died 20 August 1830, predating the opening of the Baptist and public graveyards. As the nineteenth century progressed, so did styles and technology of funerary art. Larger, more three-dimensional monuments of marble and granite mark the postbellum graves. (Photos #13 & #14)

The Ramsay Mausoleum is a contributing structure and is located in the northwest corner of the graveyard. (Photos #13 & #15) It is built into the slope and therefore could be considered a vault. It has a distinctive brick barrel vault roof originally parged with stucco. The rectangular brick facade faces north with a white marble tablet inscribed "J.C. & W. Ramsay 1874." The opening is blocked by a sheet of iron. The Ramsay Mausoleum measures 16 feet deep, 14 feet wide and 8 feet high.

GLEN COVE CEMETERY

Established in 1886 by the local Odd Fellows Lodge No. 99, Glen Cove is an active cemetery and contains approximately 22,000 graves. Glen Cove lies in sharp contrast to the old public graveyard. It is composed of 51 acres, but only 30.3 acres are included in this nomination, as noted above. It was planned by two professional landscape architects and expresses the values of the picturesque Rural Cemetery Movement. On uneven terrain John Chislett, Jr. laid out the original twelve sections framed by curvilinear paths. (Photos #16 & #17) The sections are irregular in shape. Sections 1-12 were laid out on the sloped terrain surrounding a hollow. (Appendix Image #1 & Photo #18) Numerous trees dot the Glen Cove landscape. The northern and western edges of Sections 21 and 22 are defined by groves of juniper trees. The monuments in the original 1886 sections are larger and more three dimensional than the old thin slabs found in the old graveyard. (Photo #19) Some of the slab headstones are sprinkled in marking the many older graves reinterred from the old graveyard or other cemeteries, as noted in Mayhill's 1968 inventory.

Of note are several large obelisks, three mausolea, one white bronze monument (Eva Thomas, 1873-1898, in Section 1), a fountain, a bridge, four buildings, and a steel fence with gates. (Photos #20 & #6) In 1918 the Odd Fellows purchased more farmland to the north and west. Twenty-two years later landscape architect Schuyler N. Nolan was commissioned to plan the additional acreage with curvilinear paths framing irregularly shaped sections. (Photos #21, #22, & #43) This 1940-41 scheme was realized on flat or gently sloping terrain. Nolan designed the I.O.O.F. Memorial Circle where Sections 6, 8, 9, and 10 converge. (Photo #23) A circle at this site was included in Chislett's 1886 plan. (Appendix Image #1) The 80 feet diameter Memorial Circle is framed by a low, dry, rubble wall crowned by yew bushes. A small, granite I.O.O.F. monument is in the center of the circle. The largest obelisk is the Carroll obelisk, approximately thirty feet tall. It is made of granite and bears the monogram of E.A.C. or A.E.C. (Photo #6 & #36)

BUILDINGS: Chapel, Office, Barn, and Fuel Shed

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State

Glen Cove contains four contributing buildings, all dating from the early twentieth century. The most important building is the Chapel located at the meeting of the Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries.

The Glen Cove Cemetery Chapel is a one-story brick building resting on a full poured-concrete basement. (Photo #24) Constructed in 1915, it reflects two popular styles of the time: Art & Crafts Bungalow and Mediterranean Revival. This is expressed in the distinctive Bungalow-style, low-pitch, cross-gable roof with wide overhang, and the use of round-arches in all the openings that pierce the yellow-brick exterior. (Photos #25 & #26) Rectangular in plan it measures 38 feet by 26 feet and faces State Road 109/McCullum Street. It lacks a spire or any other elements suggesting a chapel, it is completely secular. The Chapel is the face of the Glen Cove Cemetery. The Chapel interior is intact with a large assembly room, two toilet rooms, and a basement divided into two rooms. (Photos #27, #28, #29, & #30). The basement is entered by a wooden stairs and by its own exterior west entrance. The interior possesses high integrity with original finishes, art-glass windows, wood work, wooden toilet stalls, and stamped sheet-metal ceiling. (Photo #31) The cornerstone at the southeastern corner reads "Erected A.D. 1915." The other inscribed limestone element is a low-relief sculpted panel in the north gable depicting the I.O.O.F. symbol: the three chain links enfaming "F.L.T." (Friendship, Love, Truth). (Photo #32) In recent years the Chapel lost its double-leaf, glazed wooden front doors and the northside door to replacements. (Appendix Image #2) The north side door is now served by a wooden wheelchair ramp. (Photo #25)

The Office, Barn, and Fuel Shed are contributing and were constructed after the 1918 purchase of the additional acreage. The Office is a one-story wood frame building with an "L" plan. It is crowned by a combination hip and gable roof, the hip is expressed on the front (east) facade. (Photo #33) The gable is found on the south wall. The office rests on a rusticated concrete-block and poured concrete foundation. Except for the vinyl siding applied to the south gable wall, the building has not suffered from alteration. The original six-light glazed front door still bears the embossed metal sign reading "SUPERINTENDENT." Immediately northwest of the Office is the small Fuel Shed, constructed of rusticated concrete blocks and topped with a gable roof which provides a wide overhang over the sliding door. (Photo #34) Behind these two buildings to the west is the barn. The Barn has a saltbox roof with the lean-to on the west end, and is clad with vertical wood car-siding. (Photo #35) The Barn possesses high integrity with its character and fabric intact. It did sprout a sheet metal clad addition on its south wall probably added in the 1990s. All four of the above described buildings are contributing to the character of the combined cemetery.

STRUCTURES: Mausolea, Bridge, and Fence/Gate

The Glen Cove portion contains three above-ground stone mausolea, a stone bridge, and a steel fence with three sets of gates. The Decker and Heaton mausolea are on the south end of Section 3. (Photo #6)

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Henry County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

The Heaton Mausoleum is 19 feet by 15.5 feet. The interior is divided into two spaces: the burial chamber and the vestibule. It accommodates 16 adult tombs (seven occupied) and four infant tombs (one occupied). The exterior is impressive with walls of rock-faced, coursed, rusticated limestone, grapevine joints, and a massive gable roof covered by eight massive flagstone slabs. The walls are pierced by two, iron-grated windows, a gated door, and a small gable vent. The lintel above the door is inscribed with "18 Heaton 97." The pioneer Heaton family settled in the Knightstown area, predating the town's founding. (Photo #36)

The smaller Decker Mausoleum is immediately south of the Heaton. (Photo #37) It also is constructed of limestone with a gated entrance flanked by pilasters supporting the segmented arch above the opening. It is roofed by six limestone flagstones. Entombed therein is Stephen Decker (1835-1896) along with two other family members. Three of the four crypts are in use.

The Sadler Mausoleum in Section 5 is decidedly different in appearance and material. (Photo #38) It is modeled after classical temples, and combines the features of in-antis and pseudo-peripteral types. The burial chamber is in the "naos" with the open vestibule functioning as the "pronaos". The mausoleum contains the tombs of Jerome F. and Martha A. Sadler and presumably their daughters and sons-in-law (Bell and Pride). It is faced inside and out with white marble.

The other contributing structure in Glen Cove is the stone Bridge. It carries the western path of Section 5A over a spring, which flows southward, a tributary to Montgomery Creek. The bridge lies at the bottom of the dramatic hollow that separates Sections 3 and 5/5A. This boulder-faced Bridge contributes to the picturesque qualities of Glen Cove Cemetery. It is made of concrete, faced with boulders. (Photo #39)

The steel fence stretches southward from CR 850 S at the north end of the property along State Road 109/McCullum Street down to the Chapel. It is pierced at the north end by two sets of gates and at the Chapel. The gates hang from brick and stone piers. The south gate pierces the chain-link fence near the south end of the property. (Photos #40, #41 & #42) The fence and gates are counted as one contributing resource.

OBJECT: Fountain

Glen Cove contains one object in the form of the Martha A. Sadler Memorial Fountain. (Photo #38) It is located to the east of the Sadler Mausoleum in an island in the path that separates Sections 3 and 5. This cast-iron fountain stands approximately twelve feet high, topped with a cast sculpture of five putti wrestling with a swan; a composition derived from Classical or Renaissance models. Water flows from the sculpture to a basin and cascades to a basin pool. Atop the basin wall is a cast-iron fence about 30 inches tall. The Fountain bears a plaque that reads "J.W. Fiske Bronze Works New York." The design was "number 204 in the Fisk catalogue, at a cost of \$700." By 3 December 1919 the fountain was erected.¹ The fountain honors the bequest of Martha A. Sadler.

¹ Glen Cove Cemetery Secretary's Report of Trustees, 6 April 1914 to 5 October 1920. pp. 152 & 164

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State

SITE

The combined cemetery possesses high integrity especially with the many landscape features of its site, buildings, structures, and objects of the Glen Cove Cemetery portion. The combined cemetery retains its distinctive circulation patterns, plantings, and markers that collectively equate to a contributing site.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Art
- Architecture
- Landscape Architecture
- Community Planning & Development
- Social History
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1838-1967

Significant Dates

1838
1886
1940-41

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Byfield, Charles H.
Chislett, John Jr.
Nolan, Schuyler N.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Name of Property

Henry County, IN

County and State

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance covers the founding of Knightstown's first public graveyard, Old Knightstown Cemetery, in 1838 and the addition of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) Glen Cove Cemetery in 1886. Glen Cove was greatly enlarged in 1940-41. The period of significance continued to 1967, fifty years before this nomination.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries (referred collectively as combined cemetery) are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The combined cemetery has distinctive features with its fine collection of funerary art and its planned landscape of the Glen Cove Cemetery portion. Far beyond the fact that numerous town pioneers are interred there, the combined cemetery is significant as a cultural place for its role in local history.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries, founded in 1838 and 1886 (respectively), are both examples of the Rural Cemetery Movement, but are very different in the appearances as the younger cemetery expresses the ideas of the Picturesque Rural Cemetery Movement. Glen Cove Cemetery embraces and is harmonious with the irregular natural terrain. The Old Knightstown Cemetery is the resting place of the pioneer generation of Knightstown. The combined cemetery is eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A and C. As noted above, the combined cemetery is a product of an aesthetic movement and it possesses excellent examples of period funerary art in the form of the headstones and mausolea. It also is the product of three trained professional designers, two landscape architects, and an architect.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A

The combined cemetery is significant in local and American history as it is a product of the Rural Cemetery Movement of the nineteenth century. This is especially the case for Glen Cove, the work of two professional cemetery designers. The Glen Cove design embraces the natural landscape of the locale. The curvilinear paths frame the sections following the contours of the landscape. The combined cemetery expresses the changing style of funerary art and design with its fine collection of antebellum headstones, Victorian and early twentieth century monuments, and mausolea. The combined cemetery also includes four historic, contributing buildings, of which the 1915 Chapel is the most important. Other historical resources are a boulder-faced bridge, a cast-iron memorial fountain, and a steel fence with three matching gates.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State

Criterion C

The combined cemetery is composed of the smaller Old Knightstown Cemetery of 1838 and the larger Glen Cove Cemetery founded by the local Odd Fellows Lodge No. 99. The original Glen Cove was created in 1886 and substantially enlarged in 1940-41. Glen Cove Cemetery was designed by two professional landscape architects. The 1940-41 addition seamlessly continues the curvilinear paths and the irregularly shaped sections of the 1886 design. Although Glen Cove Cemetery was created and operated by the local I.O.O.F. lodge, it was open to the public, not restricted to Odd Fellows. Since 1996, Glen Cove has been the property of the Town of Knightstown.

KNIGHTSTOWN AND ITS CEMETERIES

Knightstown was founded in 1827 as a National Road town. It was named in honor of National Road engineer, Jonathan Knight. The founder of Knightstown was Waitsill M. Cary (often misspelled as "Carey"). Cary (1785-1863) and his family are buried in the Old Knightstown Cemetery. Almost all of Knightstown is within the Knightstown Historic District, listed NRHP in 1986, but the combined cemetery is not included in the NRHP district. The *Henry County Interim Report* of 1993 recorded "Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries" with its Chapel and rated it as "Notable." (Historic Survey Number 065-319-67004).²

Knightstown incorporated in 1837, ten years after founding, and its Town Board of Trustees first met on 29 April 1837. The first mention of a town cemetery in the public record was over a year later on 13 August 1838. The Town Board appointed Trustee John H. Bales to be "a committee to take subscriptions to collect money to pay for a graveyard."³ Thirteen months later the Town Board resolved to "sell out the wood on the Burying Ground in half acre lots."⁴

On 2 March 1839 the Trustees appropriated eight dollars for the purpose "of paying for the Publick Burying Ground."⁵ On 12 April 1841 seventeen dollars was appropriated "for the fencing of the Graveyard."⁶ A year later a committee was appointed "to superintend the cleaning and laying off and fencing the public Graveyard."⁷ The record is wanting for references to the location of graves and sale of burial plots. There is no map of graves and no roster of them. In 1968 local historian and genealogist, Thomas Mayhill, published his inventory of gravestones and their inscriptions in the Old Knightstown Cemetery. He noted that "no records were kept, or at least are not known...there are no known records of the old Knightstown Cemetery."⁸ Some headstones bear dates earlier than the 1838 founding of the graveyard. The graves may be re-interred later, or may have been buried in the Baptist Graveyard.

² *Henry County Interim Report: IHS&SI* (Indianapolis, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1993), p. 169.

³ Minutes of the Town Board of Knightstown, Indiana, April 29, 1837 to Dec. 5, 1857. pp. 1 & 19.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 41.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 133.

⁸ R. Thomas Mayhill, *Early Cemetery Records of Wayne Township, Henry County, Indiana* (Knightstown, IN: Eastern Indiana Publishing Co., 1968), p. iv.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State

Previous to the creation of the public graveyard in 1838, the Trustees of the Blue River Baptist Church purchased 2.2 acres on 2 September 1827 at what is now the southeast corner of East Morgan Street and the Greensboro Pike. This location is a half mile north of the National Road and less than a mile east of the combined cemetery. At that point in 1827 the Town of Knightstown existed on paper only. The Warranty Deed notes that "...tract of land is for the use of a public burying ground."⁹

Little has been written about this vanished congregation which had escaped the scrutiny of writers of earlier county and town histories.¹⁰ The writer of a 1947 newspaper article described the neglected cemetery and its collection of headstones, but provided no historical information.¹¹ Mayhill provided no insight into the "Pioneer Baptist Cemetery" except for what the inscribed stones revealed.¹² A local writer wrote in 1981 that the Baptists organized a congregation about 1826 and built a chapel that adjoined the cemetery. The congregation dissolved at an unknown time and "the church building was sold."¹³

This Baptist congregation disappeared except for its surviving cemetery. Also contributing to the mystery is the fact that about half of the Old Knightstown Cemetery was another Baptist graveyard. The "Trustees of the Baptist Church" purchased less than two acres "for church purposes" some time between 1835 and 1849.¹⁴ The 2005 *Town of Knightstown* map identified the land south of the Old Knightstown Cemetery as "Baptist Graveyard," and the graveyard at East Morgan Street/Greensboro Pike Corner as "Blue River Baptist Cemetery".¹⁵

With the lack of clear records, one might speculate that Blue River Baptist Church suffered a schism resulting in two Baptist graveyards. Perhaps the concern of the Trustees of the Town of Knightstown was for a public rural cemetery accessible to all regardless of one's confessional status.

Glen Cove Cemetery was founded in 1886 by the I. O.O.F. Knightstown Lodge No.99. Odd Fellow J.E. Barrett, then lodge secretary, advocated that the I.O.O.F. take the lead in Knightstown to provide "an adequate cemetery, suitable for a community." Barrett saw the cemetery expansion as "an opportunity for the Odd Fellows to do something worth while and of lasting benefit to both town and community."¹⁶ The founding of Glen Cove Cemetery was the

⁹ Henry County Recorder's Office, Deed Record Book "A", p. 308.

¹⁰ See Elwood Pleas, *Henry County; Past and Present: A Brief History of the County from 1831 to 1871* (New Castle, IN: Pleas Brothers, 1871), pp. 66-68; and Higgins Belden & Co., *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Henry County, Indiana* (Chicago: Higgins Belden & Co., 1875), pp. 19-20 & 23-24.

¹¹ "Old Cemetery on North Edge of City an Interesting Place," *Knightstown Banner*, 19 July 1951, p.1.

¹² Mayhill, p.3.

¹³ Herbert L. Heller, *Historic Henry County, 1820-1849*, vol. I (New Castle, IN: Currier Times, 1981), p. 127.

¹⁴ Warranty Deed: Uzziel Church to Robert Woods, 12 Nov 1849, Henry County Recorder's Office, Deed Record Book "Q", p. 297.

¹⁵ *Town of Knightstown Map*, Coor Consulting & Land Services Corp., 2005.

¹⁶ Herbert B. Hill, "Glen Cove Cemetery," 1915, pp. 1-2. NB: This typed manuscript was retrieved from the 1915 Glen Cove Chapel cornerstone.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Henry County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

local expression of a national movement of the I.O.O.F. The Odd Fellows founded cemeteries in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries throughout the United States.

On 30 September 1886 Lodge No. 99 purchased seventeen and a half acres immediately north of and contiguous to the existing Old Knightstown Cemetery, to be surveyed and plotted.¹⁷ The next month the Odd Fellows hired John Chislett, who was then assistant superintendent of Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, “to survey and plot the acreage for cemetery use.”¹⁸ At its 14 December 1886 meeting, the lodge named its cemetery “Glen Cove” after Glen Run immediately to the west, a tributary to Montgomery Creek. The first burial in the new cemetery was that of Odd Fellow Morris N. Bundy in 1886.¹⁹

Cemetery planner and manager, John Chislett, Jr. divided the seventeen and a half acres into six sections. He surveyed sections 1, 2, and 3 to prepare the plots for sale and service. Section 4 was surveyed in 1893 by John V. Coyner of Indianapolis. Civil Engineer, R.C. Morgan, surveyed Sections 5 and 6 at an unrecorded date. Section 5a was surveyed in 1932.

Looking to the future, Lodge No. 99 purchased in 1918 the 62.5 acre farm immediately north of the original Glen Cove. The farm straddled County Road 850 South, an east-west road. The following year the lodge sold the 29 acres north of County Road 850 South and retained the remaining 33.5 acres for cemetery expansion and leased farm land. In 1940 Lodge No. 99 commissioned Indianapolis landscape architect Schuyler N. Nolan to plan additional cemetery sections out of the 33.5 acres. Nolan’s ambitious General Plan of 1941 laid out twenty additional sections with a lake and a second chapel. Nolan planned the extant Sections 14 through 23. His plan seamlessly continued the curvilinear paths of Chislett’s original design. Of note were Sections 15, 16, and 17 laid out and framed by circular paths depicting the three chain-link symbol of the I.O.O.F. representing Friendship, Love, and Truth. Nolan’s 1940-41 sections were surveyed between 1955 and 1992 to prepare them for sale and use. Aerial photographs (see Appendix Images #3 & #4) confirm that Nolan’s design was executed by the late 1950s. Though burials were scarce in these sections, the drives and plantings convey the picturesque intent. His Section 23 was reconfigured. Additional sections 24-30 were laid out in the western portion of the cemetery property by Coor Consulting & Land Services in 2005.

In 1923 the Town of Knightstown, by ordinance No. 298, officially assigned the governance, care, control, and management of the Old Knightstown Cemetery to the I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 99. Previous to the 1923 ordinance the Odd Fellows had been active in the management and care of the public cemetery. It raised funds in 1915 “to grade the grounds, to reset the stones, to place markers where required.”²⁰ The lodge appointed a permanent “Old Cemetery Committee to work in harmony with the cemetery committee of the town board.”²¹ This 1923 arrangement was reversed 73 years later in 1996 when the foundering I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 99 relinquished its control over the public cemetery and transferred by warranty deed its assets of Glen Cove

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 3&5.

²⁰ “Cemetery Question Up,” *Knightstown Banner*, 19 March 1915, p. 1.

²¹ “Improve and Beautify,” *Knightstown Banner*, 9 April 1915, p. 1.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Henry County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Cemetery to the Town of Knightstown. The Town agreed “to continue the Cemetery in a manner consistent with the operation by the transferor...[and] to annex...[Glen Cove Cemetery] into the Town’s corporate limits at the convenient future date...”²² Since 1996 the ownership, control, and management of the combined cemetery has been that of the Town of Knightstown. The cemetery boundaries today are that of the extreme northwest boundaries of the Town Corporation.

Three years before Lodge No. 99 purchased the additional acreage in 1918, it had embarked on another cemetery improvement project. It commissioned Indianapolis architect Charles H. Byfield to design the new Chapel. The Chapel cornerstone was laid with fanfare in 10 October 1915. It was not built “as a monument to Odd Fellowship, but is being erected for the citizens of Knightstown and the people of the surrounding country and village.”²³ It was completed later that same year. The first funeral held in the Chapel was that of Mrs. Will Brooks on 1 February 1916.²⁴ Another addition was the erection of the iron fence in 1936, along State Road 109. It was fabricated by the Stewart Iron Works Company of Cincinnati.²⁵ The iron fence stretched from the Chapel north to County Road 850 South and was pierced by two gates with brick and limestone posts at the the north end and at the Chapel. The South Gate punctuates the chainlink fence of the Old Knightstown Cemetery. The Chapel did not function as the cemetery office, as a wood-frame office northwest of the Chapel functioned as such. It and the ancillary barn, and fuel shed, both west of the office, were built sometime after the 1918 land purchase.

THE RURAL CEMETERY MOVEMENT

The combined cemetery is a product of the Rural Cemetery Movement of the nineteenth century. The movement began in Europe as a rational and sanitary solution to the problem of disposal of the dead in the rapidly growing cities. The movement was first manifest in America with Boston’s 1831 Mount Auburn Cemetery. Its planned picturesque landscape incorporated “winding avenues, paths, and ponds on hilled wooded terrain with dramatic views over the entire metropolitan area.”²⁶

This naturalistic landscape was carefully designed by General Henry A.S. Dearborn aided by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.²⁷ Mount Auburn solved metropolitan Boston’s problem of its overflowing old seventeenth and eighteenth century church and public graveyards. The beautiful landscape of Mount Auburn quickly became a local and national tourist attraction. The success in Boston quickly inspired other picturesque rural cemeteries.²⁸ In rapid succession

²² “Agreement for Transfer of Assets of Glen Cove Cemetery,” 21 August 1996; and Warranty Deed, 20 August 1996.

²³ “Corner Stone Laying,” *Knightstown Banner*, 8 October 1915, p. 1; and “Corner Stone Laying,” *Knightstown Banner*, 15 October 1915, p. 1.

²⁴ “First Funeral in Chapel,” *Knightstown Banner*, 4 February 1916, p.4.

²⁵ Stewart Iron Works File, Glen Cove Cemetery, Town of Knightstown.

²⁶ Blanche Linden-Ward, “Strange but Genteel Pleasure Grounds: Tourist and Leisure Uses of Nineteenth Century Rural Cemeteries,” in Richard E. Meyer, ed. *Cemeteries and Gravemarkers, Voices of America* (Logan, UT: Utah State university, 1992), p. 293.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 307.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Henry County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Philadelphia opened Laurel Hill Cemetery in 1836, Baltimore opened Green Mount Cemetery in 1838, followed by Brooklyn's Green-Wood Cemetery in 1839, Cincinnati's Spring Grove Cemetery in 1844, and many others. In the days before larger urban parks, these picturesque rural cemeteries functioned as pleasure grounds with their bucolic names, providing fresh air, walking and riding paths, beautiful vistas, and encounters with nature.²⁹

Knightstown, founded in 1827, was carved out of the dense broadleaf forest, and was not in need of a park with the opportunity for its citizens to encounter nature. But the new town government saw the need for a public, non-sectarian, rural graveyard outside of the town. As noted above, the Baptists opened their graveyard outside of Knightstown the year the town was founded. The first church established in Knightstown proper was Bethel Presbyterian in 1834. This congregation used the Barrett Cemetery (now dormant), located two miles south of Knightstown in Rush County.³⁰ The Old Knightstown Cemetery, the 1838 public graveyard, provided the community a burial place regardless of confessional status. It is a rural cemetery outside of the town, but it lacked the picturesque qualities promoted by the Rural Cemetery Movement. It was utilitarian, a flat piece of land with no topographical features. It also exhibits evidence of lack of planning and order with its irregular courses of graves. The ideas of the Rural Cemetery Movement are exhibited in the 1886 I.O.O.F. Glen Cove Cemetery addition. The Odd Fellows hired professionals who planned the Glen Cove Cemetery, taking advantage of the natural landscape. Glen Cove Cemetery is both a rural and a picturesque product of its planners.

PROFESSIONAL DESIGNERS: Chislett, Nolan, and Byfield

Glen Cove Cemetery was planned before the land was used for burial. The I.O.O.F. Knightstown Lodge No. 99 hired two professional landscape architects in 1886 and 1940 to enhance the aesthetic value of their cemetery. The 1915 Glen Cove Cemetery Chapel is the work of an experienced architect.

John Chislett, Jr., a trained and practicing civil engineer, applied the principles of picturesque cemetery design to Glen Cove. At the time of his Glen Cove work, Chislett was the assistant superintendent of the picturesque Crown Hill Cemetery (listed in NRHP, 1973). Chislett assisted his father, Frederick W. Chislett, Crown Hill's first superintendent. Frederick was in charge of maintaining and managing the original design of Crown Hill, the work of his father John Chislett, Sr. Frederick and John Jr. expanded Crown Hill as needed in the spirit of the elder Chislett's 1863 design.

John Chislett, Jr. was the third generation of the Chislett Crown Hill dynasty. He was the namesake of his grandfather, who shaped the woods and cleared farmland into the well-known Crown Hill Cemetery of Indianapolis.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 293.

³⁰ Mayhill, p. 3; however, "Early Recollections of Knightstown" states that the Presbyterian Church "was standing in a cemetery...some of the old graves from which bodies were never removed." *Knightstown Banner*, 26 August 1927, p. 6.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Henry County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

John Chislett, Sr. (1800-1869) was a native of Dover, Kent, England, and trained as a builder. By 1832, he emigrated from England and settled in Pittsburgh where he began practicing architecture and later landscape architecture. He assisted in the planning of Pittsburgh's Allegheny Cemetery, opened 1844. He served as that cemetery's first superintendent. While superintending the cemetery, Chislett took on projects designing other picturesque rural cemeteries in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Indiana, including Fort Wayne's 1959 Lindenwood. In 1863 Chislett advised the newly-formed Crown Hill Board of Corporators to purchase the rolling woods, "farm, orchard, meadow, and marsh" including one of the highest points in Marion County.³¹ Before Chislett returned to his office in Pittsburgh, he recommended that the Corporators hire his son, Frederick W. Chislett (1827-1899) to be the new cemetery's first superintendent. Frederick had assisted his father managing the Allegheny Cemetery. Frederick accepted the appointment and promptly moved to Indianapolis, arriving on 31 December 1863. The Chislett family, including John, Jr., took up residence on the cemetery grounds and Frederick began making his father's plans a reality.³² He served as cemetery superintendent and devoted himself for 36 years to the "development and adornment of the grounds."³³ until his death in 1899, at which time he was succeeded by his son, John Chislett, Jr. (1856-1938). Not only had the younger Chislett grown up in the business of cemetery management, but also had formal academic training. He attended Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, but left it without a degree in Civil Engineering. He should have graduated with the class of 1877.³⁴

Instead of completing his coursework, John Chislett, Jr. accepted the position of Assistant Superintendent of Crown Hill Cemetery in 1876. Upon the death of his father, John Chislett, Jr. was promoted to be the cemetery's second superintendent, which he continued until his retirement in 1910. As had his grandfather, Chislett Jr. also took on design projects in addition to his Crown Hill duties. His obituary states that he "laid out several parks in Indiana and Indianapolis, including Garfield Park."³⁵ The parks were unnamed and remain unidentified. Although he did design the I.O.O.F. Glen Cove Cemetery in Knightstown in 1886, it was not mentioned by his obituary writer.

After his retirement, Chislett continued to serve as a consulting engineer for Crown Hill and as a Corporator from 1915 to 1920. He moved to Pittsburgh and later to California where he died in 1938. He is buried in Crown Hill in the Chislett family plot. His apprenticeship since boyhood and his professional training and work made John Chislett, Jr. well suited to envision and create Glen Cove Cemetery, expressing the aesthetics of picturesque Rural Cemetery Movement and his family work.

³¹ Douglas A. Wissing, et al. *Crown Hill, History, Spirit, Sanctuary* (Indianapolis; IN Historical Society Press, 2013), pp. 8-17.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 17.

³³ Inscribed on his headstone, Section 14, Lot 14, Crown Hill Cemetery.

³⁴ *Register of All Students 1824-1929 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.* (Troy, NY: RPI, 1929), p. 50.

³⁵ "John Chislett, Former Crown Hill Head..." *Indianapolis Star*, 5 March 1938, p. 15.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Henry County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Lodge No. 99 commissioned Chislett to transform its seventeen and a half acres of irregular terrain into a picturesque cemetery, in sharp contrast to the utilitarian nature of the Old Knightstown Cemetery to the south, on flat land with irregular rows of graves and an irregular elliptical loop path. Chislett's Glen Cove plan robustly embraced the natural terrain.

As Glen Cove began to fill with graves, the Odd Fellows acquired additional acreage to the north in 1918, but waited 22 years to develop it. The Lodge hired another professional to continue the picturesque qualities established over fifty years before. Indianapolis landscape architect Schuyler N. Nolan (1895-1981) laid out twenty new sections framed by curvilinear paths. He designed Sections 15, 16, and 17 to give the appearance of three chain links, the symbol of I.O.O.F. This symbol is found on numerous headstones, halls, regalia, and monuments representing "Friendship, Love, and Truth" the I.O.O.F. motto. Nolan's ambitious 1940-41 plan proposed a second chapel and a lake, neither were realized.

Nolan was a native of Knox County, Indiana. After high school, he completed the mechanical drafting course at the Chicago Technical School and engaged in residential landscape work in Illinois in the 1920s. Nolan moved to Indianapolis and worked in the 1930s for the Indianapolis Parks Department and the Indiana State Highway Commission. He was a sole practitioner of his landscape architecture practice from 1937 until his retirement in 1976 and also operated a nursery in Nora, Indiana.³⁶

Charles H. Byfield was the other design professional who contributed to the significance of the combined cemetery. Byfield (1873-1935) was an Indianapolis architect. Born in Louisville, Kentucky, he grew up in Madison and by 1888 resided in Indianapolis. Byfield was a woodworker and later a draughtsman. He worked for Indianapolis architects Samuel Brubaker and Rubush & Hunter before opening his own office in 1907. Byfield designed houses and many other types of buildings in Indiana: commercial, industrial, residential, and school buildings. His buildings range from Arts & Crafts style to the popular revival styles. Several are listed in the National Register of Historic Places such as the 1916 Heier's Hotel and several are contributing to the significance of NRHP historic districts such as the 1915 Davlan Apartments (Massachusetts Avenue Commercial District), 1915 Woessner Building (Fountain Square Commercial Areas) and the 1912 Knightstown Public Library (Knightstown Historic District). The recent scholarship of Paul C. Diebold and Jordan Ryan has discovered numerous houses and apartment buildings designed by Byfield.³⁷ Byfield was well-known in Knightstown before the Chapel commission, as he designed the Carnegie-funded Knightstown Public Library, completed in November 1912.

³⁶ "Schuyler Nolan" (Obituary), *Indianapolis Star*, 4 January 1981, p. 37; and Nolan Collection Guide, Drawings & Documents Archive, College of Architecture & Planning, Ball State University, Muncie, IN.

³⁷ "Leading Architect, C. H. Byfield, Dies," *Indianapolis Star*, 15 May 1935; "Death Claims C.H. Byfield," *Indianapolis Times*, 15 May 1935, p.10; Diebold, Paul C. *The History of Architecture of Meridian Kessler*. (Indianapolis: Meridian-Kessler Neighborhood Assoc., 2005), pp. 108 & 182; Jordan Ryan "How Others Have Built: A Sketch of Indianapolis Construction and Demolition Patterns" MA Thesis Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, 2017, pp. 70-72 & 109; and Heier's Hotel, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, Listed NRHP, 1986.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State

On Sunday, 10 October 1915 the I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 99 laid the cornerstone of the Glen Cove Chapel with 500 people in attendance. This Chapel replaced an earlier chapel/office. At its 7 February 1915 meeting the Trustees of Glen Cove Cemetery agreed to “confer and contract with some architect for plans and specifications for the proposed improvements at the entrance of the cemetery.” In March the Trustees reported that two trustees “had conferred with the Supt. of Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis” and that the trustees were “to consult with Byfield & Co. architect.” The next month Byfield’s floor plan was approved “and the elevations were to be re-submitted to Mr. Byfield for a different style of architecture.” At its September meeting the trustees accepted the bid of \$4290.75 submitted by Mark Fesler with a note to “substitute slate for tile roof.” The Indianapolis Art Glass Co. supplied the art-glass windows of the Chapel.³⁸ The Chapel was completed in late 1915 and the first funeral in it was on 1 February 1916 for Mrs. Will Brooks.³⁹

The Chapel is a modest building with the low-pitch, cross-gable roof in the Bungalow style. Byfield’s design merged the Bungalow roof with Mediterranean revival styling with the yellow-brick walls pierced by round-arched windows; brackets support and enhance the wide-eaves. The Mediterranean character would have been bolstered with the tile roof, but it was substituted for slate, which has since been lost to three-tab asphalt shingles. It was designed and furnished as a chapel for funerals, but lacks a chapel appearance, as it has no spire or tower. It is a wholly secular building. The Chapel retains high integrity inside and out. It has its original floorplan, woodwork, finishes, and art-glass windows intact, but it has lost its original front and north side doors.

FUNERARY ART

The combined cemetery possesses a fine collection of nineteenth century and early twentieth century funerary art. The Old Knightstown Cemetery contains a delightful array of antebellum inscribed, upright headstone tablets of sandstone and marble. Unknown stone carvers inscribed and carved the stone slabs with names, birth and death dates, length of life, and some with relationships of the deceased (mother, wife, daughter, etc.) The styles and shapes of the headstones are a continuation of those found in late eighteenth century graveyards of the late colonial period. Artistic expressions are found in the shapes of the headstone tops as well as the low relief ornamentation. Many are similar if not near identical to those recorded in the 1984 book, *Indiana Stonecarver: The Story of Thomas R. Reding*. This 1840s stonecarver’s works are found in cemeteries in Jackson and Washington counties of Indiana.⁴⁰ The motifs carved by Reding in those counties are also found in the Old Knightstown Cemetery such as the willow tree and the cinerary urn which were popularized in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Other motifs found in Knightstown include roses, drapery, clasped hands, upward pointing hands, birds, as well as Masonic symbols, and the I.O.O.F. three chain links representing

³⁸ Glen Cove Cemetery Secretary Report of Trustees. 6 April 1914 to 5 October 1920, pp. 32, 34, 37, 51, & 61.

³⁹ “First Funeral in Chapel,” *Knightstown Banner*, 4 February 1916, p. 4.

⁴⁰ Ann Nolen & Keith Buckley, *Indiana Stonecarver: The Story of Thomas R. Reding* (Indianapolis: IN Historical Society, 1984).

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Henry County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Friendship, Truth, and Love. A variety of tops of the tablet headstones range from squared flat, round arch, segmental arch, trilobed, pointed arch, ogee arch, arch with shoulders, and other forms developed in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Mixed in with the thin, slab headstones are later pedestal monuments with columns and obelisks. Glen Cove Sections 1, 2, and 3 were presumably surveyed and measured for burial plots in 1886 or soon thereafter. The Glen Cove monuments reflect the changing tastes and technology in funerary monuments as the cemetery progressed. The monuments of the late nineteenth century are larger than the antebellum ones. Glen Cove Section 1 does hold some old headstones, marking graves reinterred from the old graveyard. Mayhill's inventory notes these reburials.⁴¹ The vast majority of Glen Cove's monuments are made of granite. Both cemeteries contain examples of the popular carved limestone tree stump monuments. Archaeologist Susanne Ridlen identified the 1902 Dille tree-stump monument as the work of Dille & Clemens of Greensburg, Indiana.⁴² Glen Cove Section 1 contains the combined cemetery's only white bronze (zinc) monument, marking the grave of Eva Thomas (1873-1898). It is situated immediately west of the Chapel. Section 3 in Glen Cove also contains an impressive tall granite obelisk and smaller ones.

Four impressive historic mausolea dot the combined cemetery. The oldest, the Ramsay Mausoleum, dates to 1874. It is made of brick with a barrel-vaulted roof and is set into the slope at the north end of the Old Knightstown Cemetery. Technically the Ramsey Mausoleum could be considered a vault as it is embedded into the slope. The Heaton Mausoleum of 1897 is constructed of rusticated limestone with eight massive flagstones composing the gable roof. The nearby, smaller, limestone Decker Mausoleum of the 1890s also is roofed by flagstones. Both mausolea are in Section 3 of Glen Cove. The Sadler Mausoleum in Section 5 resembles a classical temple with elements of pseudo-peripteral and in-antis temple types. Directly in front of the mausoleum is the Martha A. Sadler Memorial Fountain made by the J.W. Fiske Bronze Works of New York, erected in late 1919.⁴³

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Glen Cove Cemetery was created by the Knightstown I.O.O.F. Lodge No.99. This lodge was instituted in 1851, one of many I.O.O.F. lodges founded throughout Indiana and North America. This secret fraternal order was founded in England in the eighteenth century as a benefit society. It is often referred to as the poor man's Freemasonry, as I.O.O.F. also has degrees, ritual, regalia, and secrecy. Odd Fellowship came to America with English immigrant Thomas Wildey, who organized Baltimore's Washington Lodge No.1 in 1819. Lodge No.1 was chartered by the Duke of York Lodge of Preston England, but the American Odd Fellows separated from English Odd Fellows in 1843 and became independent. I.O.O.F. spread rapidly throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By 1857, I.O.O.F. lodges were in every state in the Union. That year New York state counted 45,436 members in 603 lodges while Indiana counted 4,397 members in 94 lodges.⁴⁴ Indiana's first I.O.O.F. lodge (No.1) was instituted in New Albany in 1835. The order

⁴¹ Mayhill, pp. 4-90.

⁴² Susanne S. Ridlen, *Tree-Stump Tombstones: A Field Guide to Rustic Funerary Art in Indiana* (Kokomo, IN: Old Richardville Publications, 1992), pp. 18 & 82.

⁴³ GCC Secretary, pp. 152 & 164. (The fountain was ordered from the Fiske catalogue, number 204.)

⁴⁴ Pascal Donaldson, *The Odd Fellows' Text-Book* (Philadelphia: Moss & Brother, 1852), pp. 257-265.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Henry County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

spread rapidly in the other Ohio River towns and then throughout the state. The Grand Lodge of Indiana was instituted in Indianapolis in 1837.⁴⁵ By 1917, Indiana had 892 I.O.O.F. lodges.⁴⁶

The I.O.O.F. was organized into Lodges, Daughters of Rebekah, Encampments, and Patriarchs Militant. The Odd Fellows offered sick, unemployment, and death benefits to its members; founded cemeteries and homes for the aged and orphans; and built I.O.O.F. halls in cities, towns, and villages. The I.O.O.F. offered three different membership degrees. The Encampment was open to Odd Fellows who held at least one of its three degrees. The Patriarchs Militant was the uniformed branch and awarded one degree. The Daughters of Rebekah was founded in 1851 to accommodate female members. Odd Fellow Schuyler Colfax championed this branch. Colfax of Indiana served as Vice President of the United States from 1869 to 1873 during the Grant presidency. A bronze statue of Colfax erected by the Odd Fellows graces University Park in Indianapolis.

The I.O.O.F. was ubiquitous in cities, towns, and villages throughout the country. As a benefit society, it was the major source of sickness insurance before Great Depression of the 1930s. Its peak membership year was 1921 with 16,268 lodges and 1,898,567 members in the United States and Canada. This was the most popular of all the fraternal organizations, having twice the members of the Knights of Pythias. By 1994, the total I.O.O.F. membership in both countries was a mere 115,000, down 93% from 1921.⁴⁷

The I.O.O.F. lodges were in all of Indiana's 92 counties and the I.O.O.F. operated an impressive retirement home and farm near Greensburg, Indiana. In 1917 there were 578 lodge halls serving the state's 754 lodges. Their halls ranged from the one-story frame Point Lodge No. 776 in Hovey, to the four-story brick hall for Pulaski Lodge No.60 in Elkhart, to the 14-story skyscraper of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.⁴⁸ Many halls were designed for commercial usage with ground floor storefronts and the lodge hall above. Many I.O.O.F. halls remain, despite the dissolution of many lodges. The halls were often identified with "I.O.O.F." and the three chain links symbol.

Another I.O.O.F. legacy in Indiana and across the country is the numerous Odd Fellow cemeteries. Their interest in cemeteries arose from the organization's self-imposed duties: visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan. A park-like cemetery provided both internment and consolation to the mourning. Knightstown Lodge No.99 dissolved in circa 1996 and its imposing 1898 Lodge Hall was demolished in 1992. Glen Cove Cemetery is the surviving legacy of this once vibrant active institution in Knightstown. It is itself, a monument to this important charitable organization.

⁴⁵ *Souvenir Program Sovereign Grand Lodge I.O.O.F. Indianapolis Ind.* (Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford, 1901), pp. 17 & 19.

⁴⁶ W.H. Leedy, *I.O.O.F. Book of Buildings* (Indianapolis: William B. Burford, 1917), pp. 393-437.

⁴⁷ George Emery & J.C. Herbert Emery, *A Young Man's Benefit: The Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Sickness Insurance in the United States and Canada, 1860-1929* (Montreal: McGill's Queen's University Press, 1929), p. 3.

⁴⁸ Leedy, pp. 211, 77, & 25-33.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Henry County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

The Indiana State Historic Architectural and Archaeological Research Database (INSHARD) records 76 I.O.O.F. cemeteries throughout 32 of Indiana's 92 counties. Nineteen of the counties have more than one I.O.O.F. cemetery. Pike and Gibson counties in southwestern Indiana each have six Odd Fellow cemeteries. Glen Cove Cemetery is one of the SHAARD-recorded cemeteries and stands out for its size and design of curvilinear paths framing the sections. In contrast, the vast majority of the other I.O.O.F. cemeteries are small and were laid out with variations of a grid. There are a few exceptions such as the circular paths of the Monroeville Memorial Cemetery and the New Haven Cemetery, both in Allen County. The New Haven Cemetery has a large circle with concentric circular paths and a large semicircle. The Matthews I.O.O.F. Cemetery in Grant County also incorporates a circle. The Twin Hill Cemetery in Jay County defies the grid with no straight lines and irregularly shaped sections with curvilinear paths on flat terrain. In comparison, Glen Cove is the largest I.O.O.F. cemetery with the most picturesque design and terrain of all them.

CEMETERY COMPARISONS

The combined cemetery has much in common with a number of Indiana picturesque rural cemeteries listed in the National Register of Historic Places. As noted above it is exceptional among I.O.O.F. cemeteries for its size, design, and natural terrain. The combined cemetery has an obvious relationship to Crown Hill Cemetery in Indianapolis because of the designer. Crown Hill Cemetery was designed by John Chislett, Sr. in 1863, a generation later his grandson and namesake designed Glen Cove Cemetery. The younger Chislett lived most of his life in Crown Hill Cemetery assisting his father in keeping Crown Hill faithful to the picturesque plan of circular and curvilinear paths defining the sections in harmony with the varied natural terrain. The younger Chislett interpreted and planned Glen Cove along the lines of Crown Hill, but on a much smaller scale. Serving a small town, not a county seat and not a city; the combined cemetery of 54.5 acres (30.3 acres is this nomination) is dwarfed by the size of Crown Hill's 374 acres.

Rushville's East Hill Cemetery is comparable to the combined cemetery in size (60 acres) and in its planned curvilinear paths framing irregularly shaped sections, which are accommodated into the design landscape and are crossed by boulder-faced bridges. The combined cemetery of Knightstown has an advantage over East Hill, as it has two characteristics: the unplanned antebellum pioneer graveyard and the planned Victorian late-nineteenth century cemetery, the work of a professional. East Hill was created as was Crown Hill, four decades after the founding of the respective towns in response to the filling of the pioneer graveyards. The Knightstown combined cemetery includes both cemetery types in one location, thus providing continuity and contrast.

Knightstown's combined cemetery does lack the monumental arched gates and the celebrity gravesite phenom of Crown Hill and East Hill. East Hill contains the grave of Wendell L. Willkie and Crown Hill contains the graves of the Hoosier Poet, James Whitcomb Riley; Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States; and other Indiana illuminari. All three of the cemeteries retain their pleasant picturesque qualities, which were first expressed with the opening of the popular Mount Auburn Cemetery to serve metropolitan Boston in 1831.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State

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Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State

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Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 065-319-67004

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 30.3

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 625650 | Northing: 4407264 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 625658 | Northing: 4406558 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 625522 | Northing: 4406552 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 625308 | Northing: 4407262 |

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the southwest corner of State Road 109/McCullum Street and County Road 850 South, proceed westward and then west southwestward along the south right-of-way of County Road 850 South approximately 849 feet and then southward approximately 981 feet and then eastward approximately 275 feet then southward approximately 133 feet to the concrete post at the north end of the fence line. Then continue south southeastwardly along said fence line approximately 565 feet to the south property line of the Glen Cove Cemetery and then eastward approximately 111 feet along the south property line of the Glen Cove Cemetery to the north end of the fence line and then south southeastward along the fence line approximately 574 feet to the concrete post at the south property line of the Old Knightstown Cemetery. Then proceed eastward along the south property line of the Old Knightstown Cemetery approximately 219 feet to the west right-of-way line of State Road 109/McCullum Street and then northward along the said right-of-way line to the starting point.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated combined cemetery incorporates the eligible and oldest sections of said cemetery. The combined cemetery encompasses a total of 54.5 acres which include the 3.5 acres of the Old Knightstown Cemetery and the 51 acres of Glen Cove Cemetery. This nomination includes only 30.3 total acres of the eligible portions of the combined cemetery. It excludes 24.2 acres of empty cleared land, brush and woodland to the west of the nominated acreage. Aerial photos show that the nominated area contained significant landscape elements before the end of the period of significance. Conversely, excluded portions did not.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: William L. Selm
organization: _____
street & number: 401 E. 41st Street
city or town: Indianapolis state: IN zip code: 46205
e-mail williamlselm@gmail.com
telephone: 317-502-7751 (cell)
date: 9 November 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

City or Vicinity: Knightstown

County: Henry

State: IN

Photographer: Danita L. Davis

Date Photographed: 16 & 23 September 2016 and October 2016

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Name of Property

Henry County, IN

County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 43 Old Knightstown Cemetery. Headstone of John L. Layport (died 1855). Camera facing east.
- 2 of 43 Old Knightstown Cemetery. General view. Camera facing southeast.
- 3 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Western edge of Section 21 and undeveloped area. Camera facing south.
- 4 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Western edge of Section 21 with grove. Camera facing northeast.
- 5 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery Chapel & Old Knightstown Cemetery at S.R.109/McCullum St. Camera facing southwest.
- 6 of 43 Old Knightstown Cemetery. Ramsay Mausoleum & Glen Cove Cemetery Sections 1 & 3 with mausolea. Camera facing north.
- 7 of 43 Old Knightstown Cemetery. I.O.O.F. headstone of Dr. J.G. Griffith (died 1861). Camera facing east.
- 8 of 43 Old Knightstown Cemetery, Masonic, draped headstone of Caleb P. Davis (died 1853). Camera facing east.
- 9 of 43 Old Knightstown Cemetery. Willow-tree headstone of Dr. Henry T. Cook (died 1847). Camera facing east.
- 10 of 43 Old Knightstown Cemetery. Gothic Revival headstones of Naomi Swaim (died 1873) & Jesse Swaim (died 1898). Camera facing east.
- 11 of 43 Old Knightstown Cemetery. Headstone of Elizabeth Alspaugh (died 1836). Camera facing east.
- 12 of 43 Old Knightstown Cemetery. Headstone of "OUR LITTLE EDDIE" Crickmore (undated). Camera facing east.
- 13 of 43 Old Knightstown Cemetery. General view with Ramsay Mausoleum/Vault. Camera facing southwest.
- 14 of 43 Old Knightstown Cemetery. Tree-stump headstone of John (died 1898) & Sarah Deem (1888). Camera facing southeast.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Henry County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

- 15 of 43 Old Knightstown Cemetery. Ramsay Mausoleum/Vault. Camera facing southeast.
- 16 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Western path of Section 5A. Camera facing southeast.
- 17 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Curvilinear path between Sections 21, 20, & 17 (L to R). Camera facing west.
- 18 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Hollow between Sections 3 & 5A. Camera facing south.
- 19 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Section 3. Camera facing west.
- 20 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Section 1, White bronze monument of "EVA THOMAS BORN JULY 18, 1873; DIED MAY 3, 1898." Camera facing west.
- 21 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Curvilinear paths framing Sections 12, 22, & 21 (L to R). Camera facing west.
- 22 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Sections 21 & 20 (L to R). Camera facing west.
- 23 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. I.O.O.F. Memorial Circle at the confluence of Sections 6, 8, 9, & 10. Camera facing southeast.
- 24 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Chapel exterior, south & east walls. Camera facing northwest.
- 25 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Chapel exterior, east & north walls. Camera facing southwest.
- 26 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Chapel exterior, west & south walls. Camera facing northeast.
- 27 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Chapel Assembly Room interior, north & east walls. Camera facing northeast.
- 28 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Chapel Assembly Room interior, south wall. Camera facing south.
- 29 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Chapel women's toilet room interior, wooden stall. Camera facing west.
- 30 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Chapel basement interior. Camera facing west.
- 31 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Chapel Assembly Room, stamped sheet-metal ceiling. Camera facing northeast & up.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Name of Property

Henry County, IN

County and State

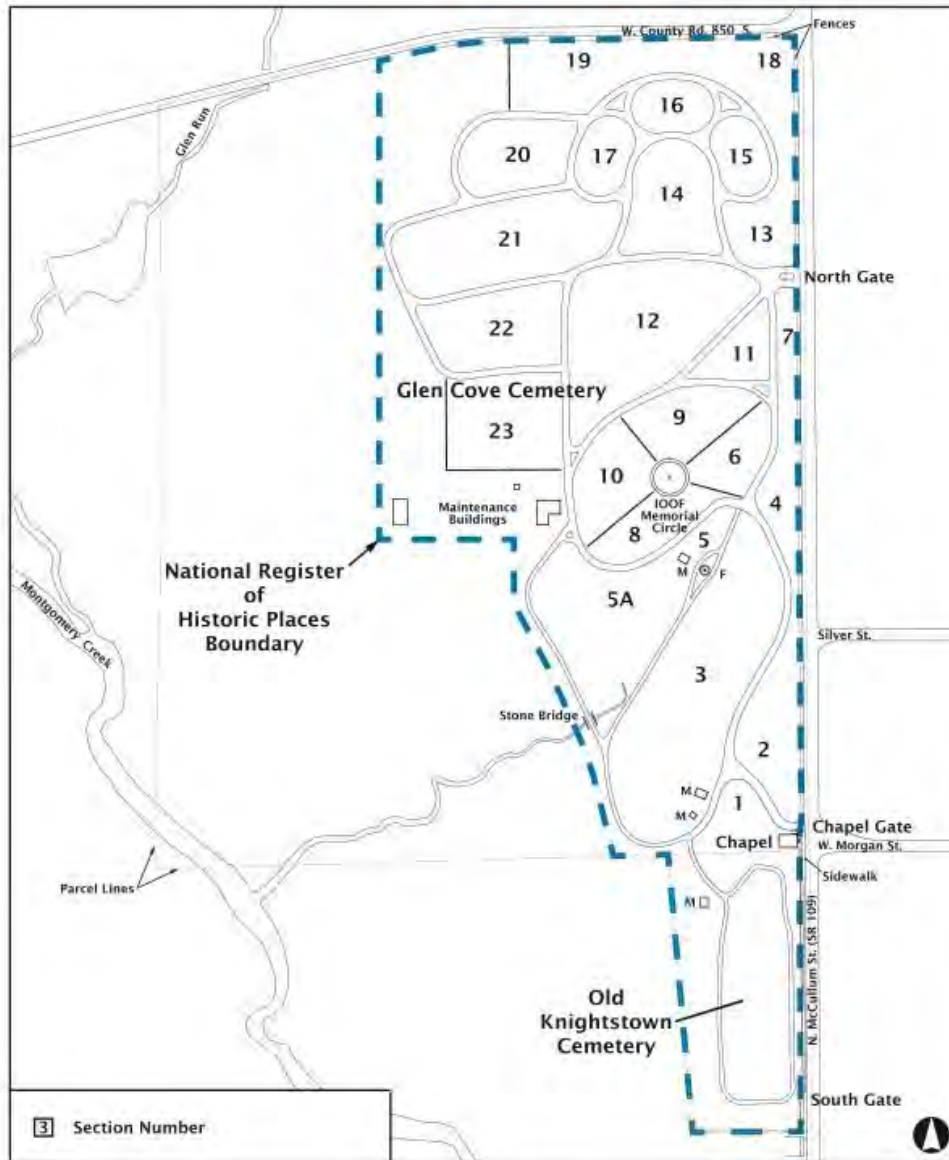
- 32 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Chapel exterior, I.O.O.F. tablet on north gable. Camera facing south.
- 33 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Office exterior, east & south walls. Camera facing northwest.
- 34 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Fuel Shed exterior. Camera facing northwest.
- 35 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Barn exterior north wall. Camera facing south.
- 36 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Section 3, Heaton Mausoleum & Carroll Obelisk. Camera facing north.
- 37 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Section 3, Decker Mausoleum. Camera facing north.
- 38 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Section 5, Sadler Mausoleum & Fountain. Camera facing west.
- 39 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Section 5A, Bridge. Camera facing west.
- 40 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Chapel with steel fence & gates. Camera facing northwest.
- 41 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. North Gates. Camera facing southwest.
- 42 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Chapel Gate. Camera facing west.
- 43 of 43 Glen Cove Cemetery. Sections 15 & 16 and island. Camera facing southwest.



MAP 1 - 2012 AERIAL
OLD KNIGHTSTOWN AND GLEN COVE CEMETERIES
Town of Knightstown, Henry County, Indiana

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

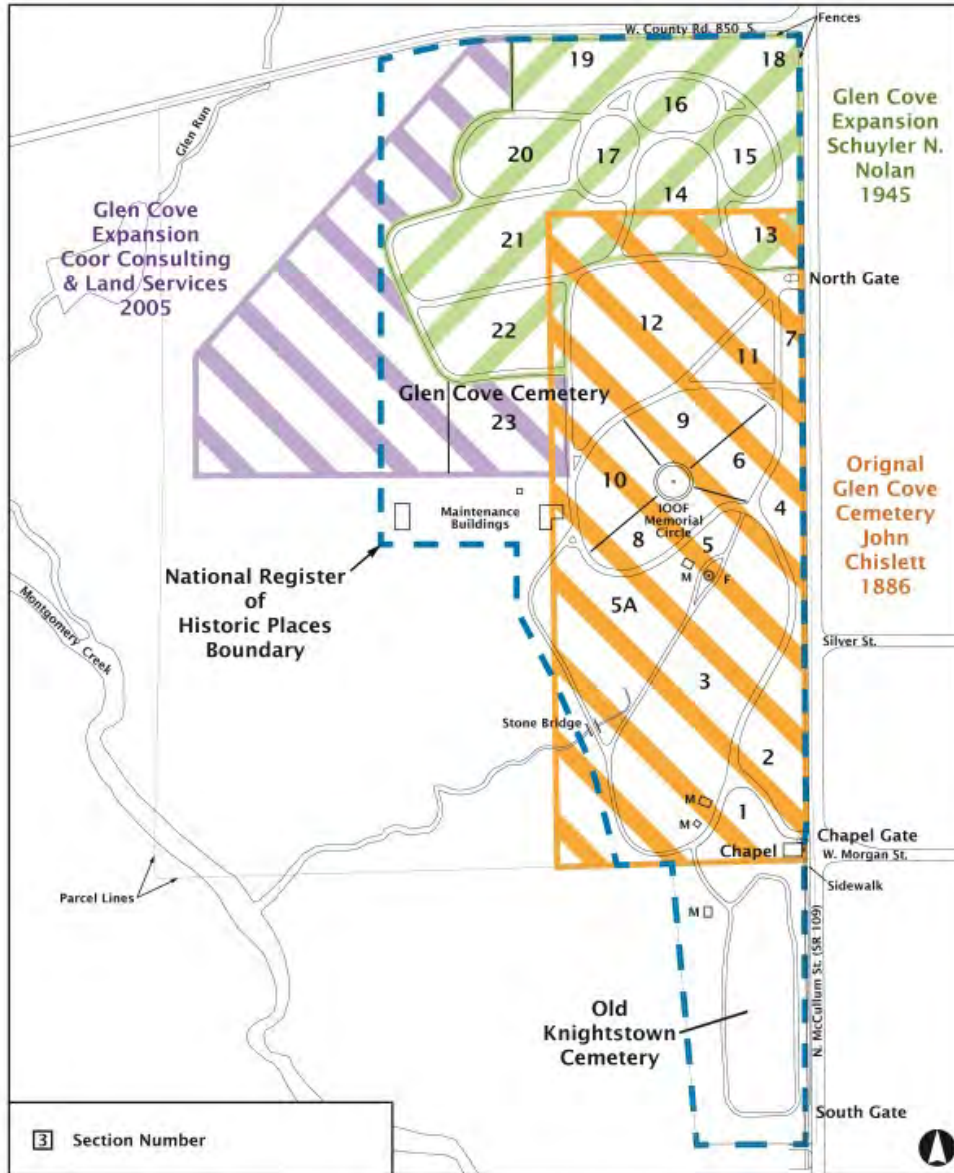
Henry County, IN
County and State



MAP 2 - PLAN OF CEMETERIES
OLD KNIGHTSTOWN AND GLEN COVE CEMETERIES
Town of Knightstown, Henry County, Indiana

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

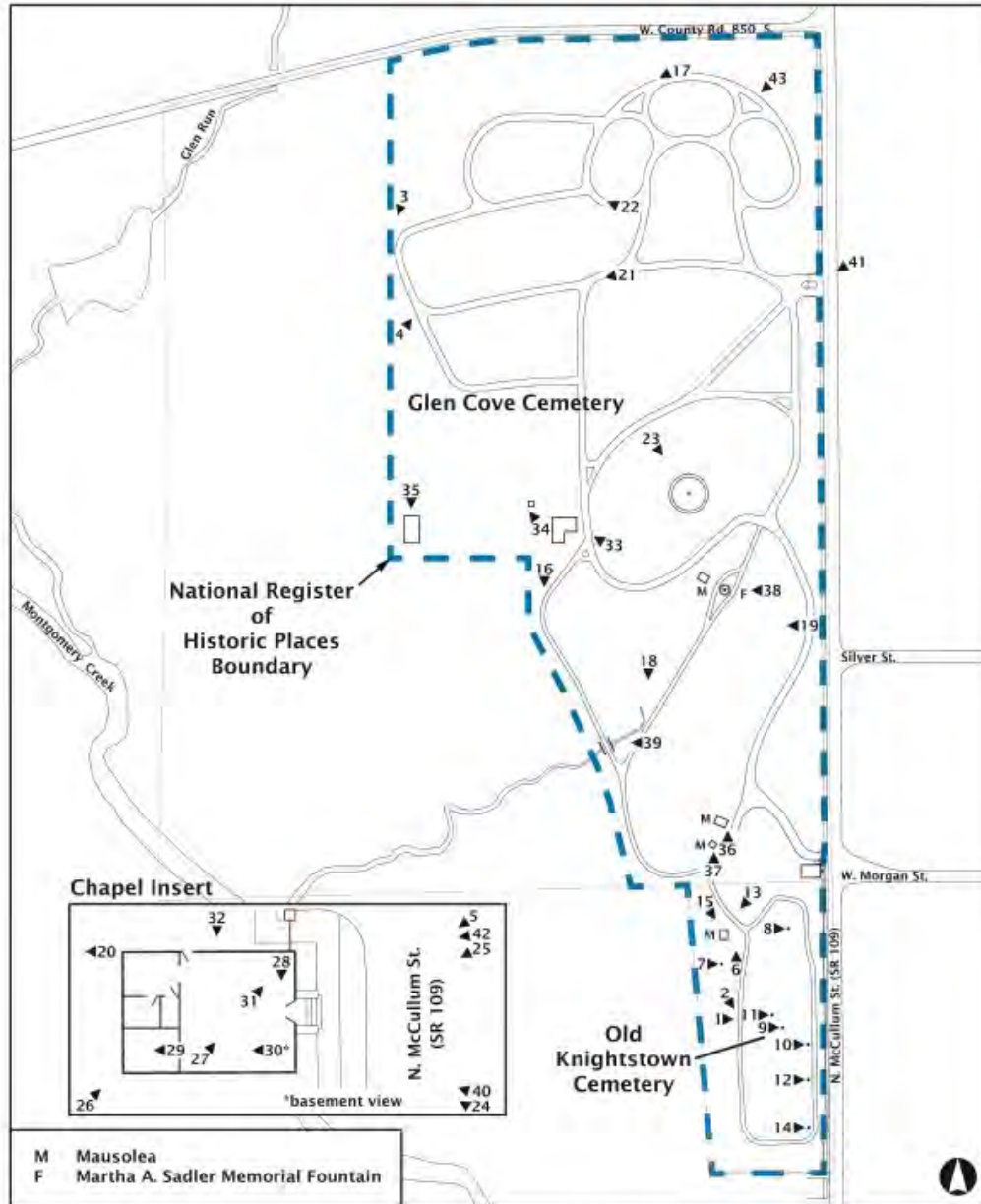
Henry County, IN
County and State



MAP 3 - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS' WORK
OLD KNIGHTSTOWN AND GLEN COVE CEMETERIES
Town of Knightstown, Henry County, Indiana

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
 Name of Property

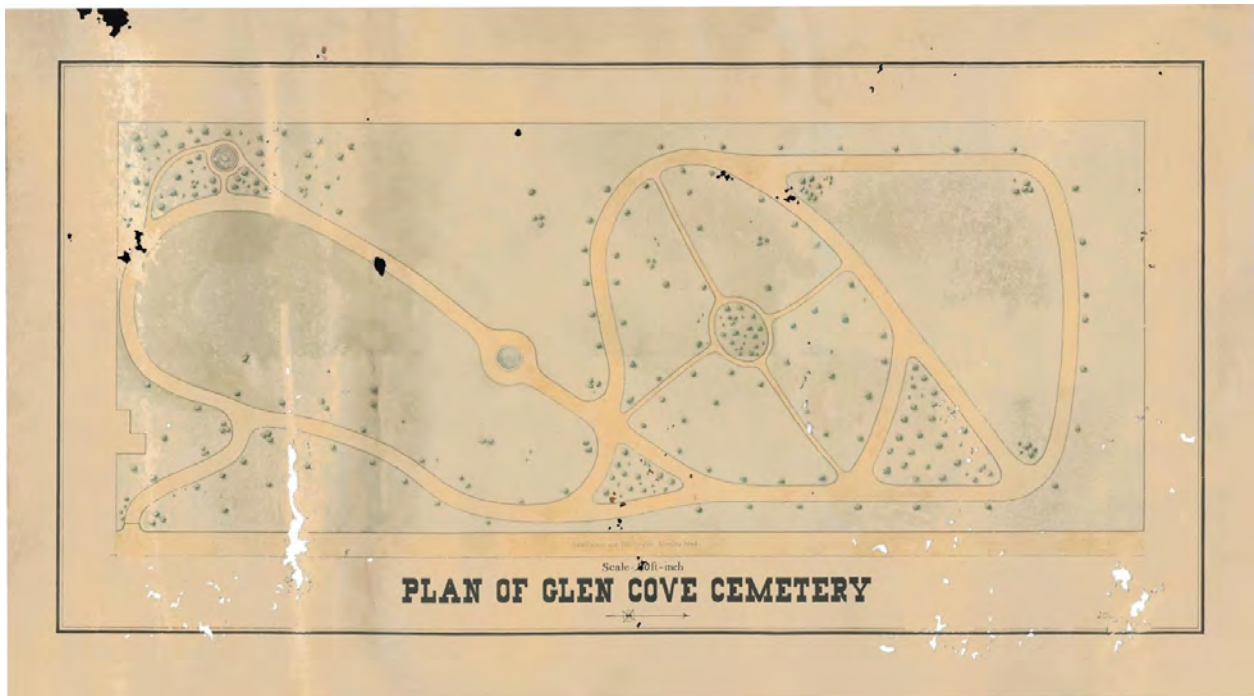
Henry County, IN
 County and State



MAP 4 - CAMERA VIEWS
OLD KNIGHTSTOWN AND GLEN COVE CEMETERIES
 Town of Knightstown, Henry County, Indiana

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State



Appendix Image #1: Plan of Glen Cove Cemetery, J. Chislett, Indianapolis. Town of Knightstown.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State



Appendix Image #2: East facade Glen Cove Cemetery Chapel. Photograph undated. Town of Knightstown.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State



Appendix Image #3: Aerial view of Old Knightstown & Glen Cove Cemeteries. Photograph taken sometime between 1955 and 1960. Town of Knightstown.

Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries
Name of Property

Henry County, IN
County and State



Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Henry County, IN

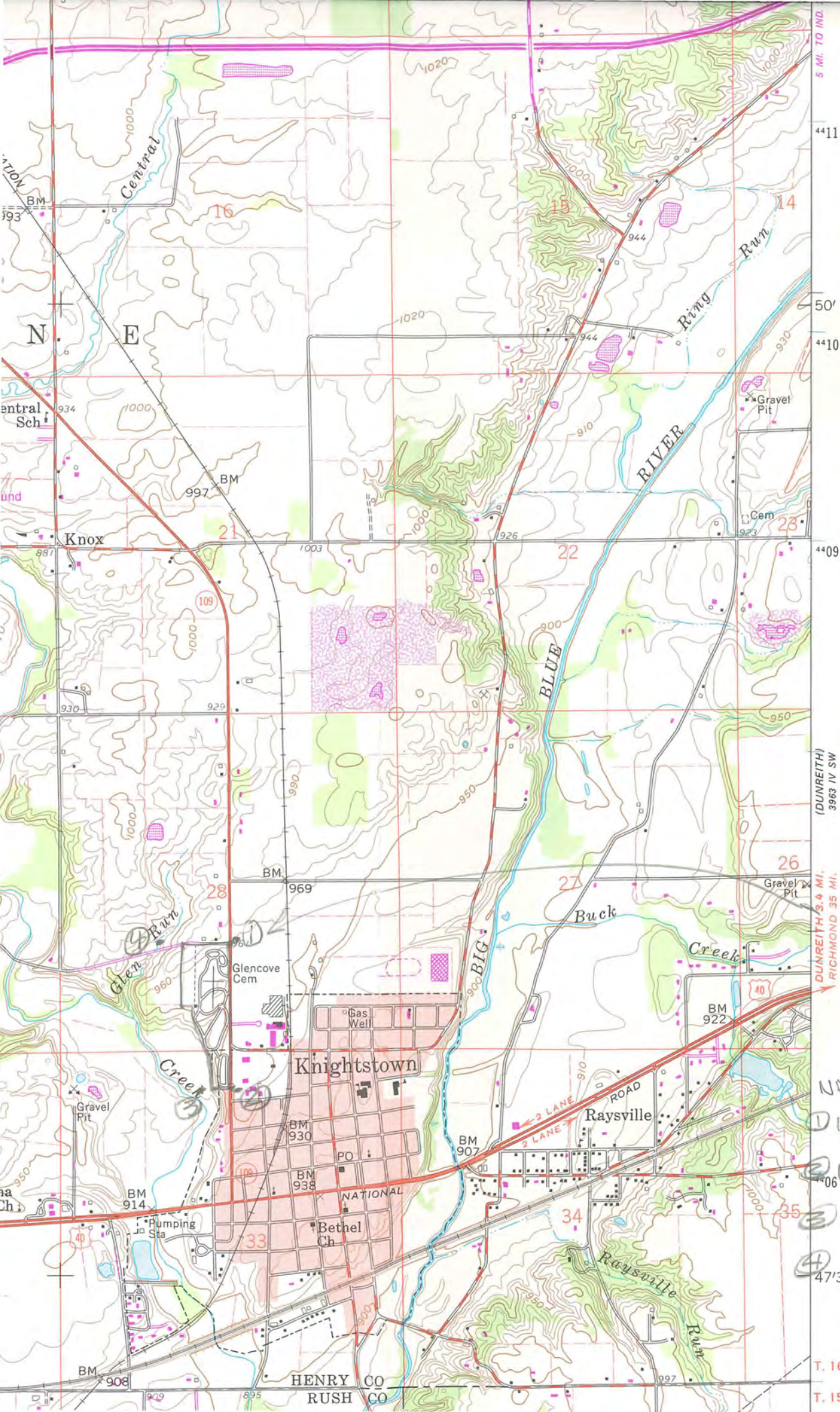
Name of Property

County and State

Appendix Image #4: Aerial view of Old Knightstown & Glen Cove Cemeteries. Photograph taken sometime between 1955 and 1960. Town of Knightstown.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



OLD KNIGHTSTOWN
 &
 GLEN COVE
 CEMETERIES

- HENRY CO., IN
 NAD 83 UTM S =
- ① 16 625650 4407264
 - ② 16 625658 4406558
 - ③ 16 625522 4406552
 - ④ 16 625308 4407262

(DUNREITH)
 3963 IV SW
 DUNREITH 9.4 MI.
 RICHMOND 35 MI.

T. 16 N.
 T. 15 N.

REST BEG'D
DECKER

REST BEG'D
L. L. LAYPORT
OCT 20 1855
AGED 51 Y. S. & 5 MO.
VERLINDA
WIFE OF
L. L. LAYPORT
DIED
OCT 9 1857

REST BEG'D
MILTON A. PRICE
BORN NOV 20 1834
DIED FEB 10 1884
AGED 49 Y. 6 M. 20 D.
TO HIS WIFE



MILTON A. PRICE
BORN JULY 20 1934
DIED FEB 10 1984
AGED 49 Y 6M 20D
C. B. HIGGINS INC. ILL.







GLEN COVE
CEMETERY





DEW. W. WILFELT

DIED

SEPT. 2 1861

AGED 40 YRS



JAMES

NOV. 21. 1858.

DeHoney, T.
Book died July
23, 1847. Aged
2^d years, 3 m.
& 5 d.





MEMORY OF
Elizabeth
daughter
who departed this
life Dec 6 1836
aged 23 years
9 months and 9
days



C. B. MACRICKMORE





DEEM

JOHN A. DEEM

DIED OCT. 25, 1898
AGE 77 YRS. MO. & ILL.

SARAH J. DEEM
DIED MAR. 6, 1899
AGE 60 YRS. MO. & ILL.



1870

1870





SEC 19

GRAVE

DALRYMPLE

AYARS

BUNDY
LARRY J.
1917-1942
PATRICIA A.
1918-1948





JUDGE
WILLIE M. 1850-1923
WILLIAM C. 1852-1923

1848

JUDGE

BYDALE

1848

DAUGHTER

EVA THOMAS

BORN JULY 16, 1878,
DIED MAY 9, 1908.











GLEN COVE
CEMETERY

GLEN COVE
CEMETERY

































GLEN COVE
CEMETERY





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Knightstown, Old, and Glen Cove Cemeteries

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: INDIANA, Henry

Date Received: 5/1/2019 Date of Pending List: 5/16/2019 Date of 16th Day: 5/31/2019 Date of 45th Day: 6/17/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100004046

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

X Accept Return Reject 6/4/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: An early cemetery that contains the graves and markers of the earliest period of Knightstown's settlement is later expanded, utilizing a more Romantic era layout and administered by the Odd Fellows. The combined cemeteries contain excellent examples of funerary art and a well-deigned chapel

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



April 25, 2019

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries, Henry County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries, Henry County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Old Knightstown and Glen Cove Cemeteries, Henry County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package